

WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

STEDAY, DEC. 13.—The attention of officials here is attracted by the stories coming from all parts of the country indicating that enlistments are going on of parties of men to go listments are in direct violation of the neutrality laws and are prohibited under severe penalties. For accepting a commission to serve against Spain, a country with which the United States is now at peace, the penalty prescribed by Section 5281, Revised Statutes, is \$2,000 fine and three years' imprisonment, while for enlistment to serve against Spain or hiring anyone to enlist the penalty is nimost as honey, being a maximum of \$1,000 within the functions of the United States officials to whose knowledge the attempt at infringement is brought, but if the movements continue on a large scale, as reported, it was stated to-day that probably the De-partment of Justice will send instructions of a special character to all of its agents calling their attention to the proclamation issued by the President last Spring and enjoining apon them a strict enforcement of the neutrality

Monnay, DEC. 14.-A dispatch from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs reached the Legation here. It states that "Macee's death took place in loyal fight at Punta Brava and was caused by our soldiers' bullets. This is evidently proved by the letter written by the son of Gomez, in which he states that he killed himself in order not to abandon the body of his General. The handwriting of the letter has been verified, and also every detail of the fight, time and circumstances when Marco and the son of Gomez were wounded. All these details have been published in Europe by telegrams from both Spanish and foreign correspondents." Mr. Du Bosc, the Secretary of the Legation, speaking for the Minister, said the officials of it to a certain Cuban resident of Jacksonville, Fig. - The Secretary of the Treasury sent to Congress estimates of deficiencies in appropriations amounting to \$6,691,632, required to They are doing better farming in all direcmeet urgent demands of the Government for | tions, and paying attention to minor products. the service of the current and prior fiscal years. The deficiency in each Department is given as follows: Legislative, \$600; Treasury, \$1,499,812; War, \$3.846,500; Navy, \$700,000; Justice, \$734,720. Some of the larger items are: War, Iortifications, \$2,500,000; Navy. construction and repair, \$500,000; Depart ment of Justice, support of prisoners, United States courts, \$240,000; Treasury, Fish Commission, \$23,000; Legislative, conveying votes of electors for President and Vice-President, \$600. TUESDAY, DEC. 17 .- Senstor Mitchell, of Ore-

gou, introduced a bill in the Senate to amend Section 1754 of the Revised Statutes. That section, as passed in 1965, provided that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability re-sulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices. Mr. Mitchell's amendment gives a preference to all honorably discharged persons from the military or naval service without regard to the reason for such discharge, provided they served 90 days or more in the civil war or in any Indiau wat. WEDKESDAY, DEC. 18.—Representative Mon-dell, of Wyoming, introduced a bill to appropriate \$5,000 for the erection of a mounment

erect a monument in honor of brave soldiers. and 86 men, on Dec. 26, 1866, fell fighting to have taken it up with energy. the last against the boneless odds of thousands of Sioux warriors under the notorious Chief, Red Clond.

THURSDAY, DEC. 17 .- The extent of the Ar-12 years of age made orphans by the massaeres of 1895 is 50,000, according to the estimates of the missionaries. The question of ceiving the attention of the Christian world. The American Board of Commissioners is giving the matter serious thought. German charitable or religious societies are preparing to establish industrial orphan asylums at Oorpha, Cesarea, and elsewhere. The Knisersweth Deaconesses of Germany have made provisions for receiving Armenian orphans at Smyrna. The British Government or its Ambassador at Constantinople has initiated a movement looking toward settling a number of widows and their children on the Island of Cyprus. In Ezeroum there are 180 widows with 700 children; in Ersingan, 100 widows with 450 children, and at Bailbourt, 119 widows, with 500 children. The widows of

comstances, not a male adult remaining. FRIDAY, DEC. 18.-Amendments to the Pickler pension bill, which passed the House last the House and Senate Pension Committees. Several G.A.R. officers and other veteran organizations addressed the committees asking to have stricken from the bill and enacted as independent law the first section which prostrued liverally, and claimants not reto furnish proof that excludes all reasonable doubt, but only to establish claims by a fair preponderance of proof; also, that all pensions restored after reduction or discontinuance shall date from the reduction or discontinuance. A new section is asked that stend of those who died from wounds received in the service, be pensioned at \$8 a amendment to supply artificial limbs to vetcrans who have lost an arm or leg by accident since the war, at Government expense. SATURDAY, DEC. 19 .- The report of Public

Office Building over which there was so much public anxiety at the time of the Ford's Theater disaster. He says: "The period embracing the past fiscal year and the present fiscal year up to date has witnessed without a moment's abatement of work the full comof the office that were recommended by me and ordered by Congress, the completion of besides the carrying out of many improvements in the various divisions of the office, such as providing better light, improved facilities for cleanliness, and for promoting the comfort and convenience of the employes apprehension as to the loss of life from inse- calling. core buildings is removed. Unless Congress proposes to eventually abolish this office and return to the contract system it is its unmistakable duty to provide at once for a fully equipped model establishment.

CPAT OF THE CORRIDORS. enid to me Judge Wm. A. Calderhead, the be published.

Representative of the Fifth District of Kansas. "They forget that Kansas cast 160,000 votes for Maj. McKinley, which is very nearly half the vote of the State. This represents a very large community of highly intelligent, industrious, progressive, honest, debt-paying people. to Culm to join the insurgents in their trious, progressive, honest, debt-paying people. etruggle against the Spaniards. These entire population of some States. The men who veted for McKinley are the ones who are building up the State. They are farmers who are making their farms pay-who are either out of debt or rapidly getting in that shape. They are the men who are running the stores, factories, railroads, banks, and similar enterprises for the benefit of the community. They fine and three years' imprisonment. The have not their superiors in any community in enforcement of these laws naturally falls the country. I think that the State is substantially and generally in better shape than ever before. You see, the State is really less than 30 years old. Great immigration to it did not begin until some years after the war. Twenty-five or 30 years is really a very short | read: time in which to build up a great State out of a naked prairie. Yet the eastern third of Kansas, at least, is in as good condition as any community you will find. The farmers there gen- Monday. Indeed, as there are likely to be sas, at least, is in as good condition as any comerally have their lands clear, and something serious misapprehensions regarding such a resoahead. They have money enough to take care of themselves and the rest of the State. They have good, substantial improvemens on their farms and are making more. They are not going ahead in the venturesome, I might say pression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen reckless, way of former days, when men would buy anything that was offered there, at any price, and when almost anybody could borrow all the money he wanted, or House. get all the credit he asked. It is solid business now, and everybody is getting down to

business. They are not going extravagantly

still have their herds of cattle and droves of

hogs, and are constantly increasing them.

Creameries are starting up all over the State,

fine for grazing as there is in the world.

and the East, and the other half to Denver and

Altogether, they are in very good shape, and it is getting better every day." Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has no doubts in his mind that the Chinook salmen of Columbia River is absolutely the finest fish that swims, and that everybody who wants to be healthy, happy, and wise should eat literally of it. It pays about \$2,000,000 a year wages to

the men engaged in canning it.

It is estimated that about one-seventh of all the people in Washington are victims of the bicycle habit in a more or less aggravated form. Not only do the comparatively poor and the upon the battlefield known as Massacre Hill, fairly comfortable middle classes own machines, near old Fort Kearny, where there was an but the petted darlings of society; even the exhibition of bravery unsurpassed in history. Chinamen at the big Legation on Columbia On this spot, where Mr. Moudell proposes to Hights are not free from the fascinations of the Col. Fetterman, of the United States Army, steel steed. The women of the Administration

The fashionable rink, where these ladies have learned to ride, is in |the once beautiful grounds of a stately old colonial mansion menian massacres is indicated in a report to known as the Van Ness place, now fallen into the State Department by United States Con- decay. Here, where once were stiff flower beds | not carry out the expressed will of two-thirds sul Bergholtz, at Erzereum, wherein he says: and velvet lawns, they struggled with and "The number of Armenian children under finally conquered the bicycle.

Mrs. Lamont learned quite easily. She is a graceful woman and quickly learned the diffiwhat shall be done with these orphans is re- cult art of mounting and dismounting. She did not have a single fall worthy of the name. With Mrs. Carlisle it was different. Her wheel seemed to play her all manner of tricks. It ran away. In spite of careful steering it would dash into every obstacle she especially determined to avoid. She kept the teachers constantly on the slort to save her from bad

The rink is a lively place on mild afternoons. There is such an astonishing mixture of people there. There are experts and beginners, from children, who seem to ride instinc-Bailbourt are in particularly distressing cir- tively, to very old gentlemen, with snowy locks and expressions of great determination. There are protty girls, stout matrons, and distingue session, and is now pending before the Senate, were considered at a joint meeting of Mr. Sze, the interesting Secretary of the Chinese Legation, drops in. He is one of the most picturesque bicyclists in Washington. He wears the full Oriental costume on the wheel, and his long queue streams out behind him, but his vides that persons otherwise entitled to pen- skirt does not seem to interfere at all with his sion shall not be disqualified because of prier skill. Among the recent riders here are the to be attained by agitating the question what service in the Confederate army. They also asked that the pension laws shall be constructed liberally, and claimants not required in Minister, who are pretty girls, and ride called many to set upon information on a residual to the construction of the House would be on a supposed state of affairs. When we are well. The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, rector of fashionable St. John's Church, throws aside his clerical dignity and mounts a wheel, and Mrs. Mackay-Smith rides also. Mrs. Truxton Beale rides. She is a daughter of the late dependent parents of all dead veterans, in- James G. Blaine, and was recently separated from her husband. Baron Kettler, of the Austrian Legation, is an expert, and so is Miss mouth. These preposals were presented by Past National Commander Robert B. Beath and Gen. Mulholiand, of Philadelphia, a committee appointed by the G.A.R. for the purpose. Commander S. S. Yoder, of the Union Veterans' League, asked for an Union Veterans' League, asked f mage, the preacher's daughter; the ladies of she was, nevertheless, to be pensioned as his the British Legation; Gen. Miles; Miss Her- Mr. Turner (Ga., D.) defended the veto, callbert; Miss Mary Sheridan, daughter of Gen. Printer Benedict pays considerable attention Sheridan; and the Japanese Minister are Trinter Benedict pays considerable attention Sheridan; and the Japanese Minister are no matter how unfortunate she now might be, to the question of safety of the Printing among those daily to be seen where there is had cast off her husband as worthless. He did good riding.

Beggars, male and female, the most of them professional, infest the Capitol Building to such an extent that it has become almost unbearpletion of the additions to the working space able. The women are much more persistent than the men, and not infrequently their apthe new west wing and other floors under peals are so determined and aggressive as to direction of the Chief Eugineer of the Army, constitute practically to timid persons a "holdup." The evil has assumed such proportions since the reassembling of Congress that instructions have been issued to the Capitol police to arrest and bring before the Police Court all in many respects. I am happy to say that all offenders caught in the act of plying their

VETERANS IN THE CITY. Norma G. Cooper, Co. E. 24th N. Y. Comrade Cooper, who is the well-known editor of the Coffee Cooler, has been on a visit to the Southern battlefields. He has decided to re-"The Eastern papers are making a great move his family and paper from Sturgis, Mich., to 120 Ridgewood Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., where the pitching into Kanaza as they do," he will hereafter reside, and the Coffee Cooler

IN FAVOR OF CUBA. Action of Foreign Relations Committee to Recognize the Belligerents.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on

Friday last unanimously agreed to report to the Senate a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. This reads:

Resolved, by the Senale and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America, in Congress as-sembled. That the independence of the Republic of Cuba be, and the same is hereby, acknowledged by the United States of America.

Sec. 2. That the United States will use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba. The resolution was an amendment of the one

introduced by Mr. Cameron. Senator Cameron had said that the United States should use its friendly offices; the committee substituted the word "will." Senator Camoron had indefinitely mentioned Cuba; the committee deliberately inserted the words "Republic of," so that there could be no doubt of the status of the Government of the island.

This was done after the most carnest appeal from the Secretary of State that no action be taken at the present time. The Secretary was closeted with the committee, hoping that the advice which came from a man in his high official position would cause the committee to hesitate. Senators Lodge, Cameron, and Davis were especially persistent in their inquiries, expressing their desire to have the fullest information as the basis for Congressional action. it was evident from the first, however, that nothing that the Secretary was saying was affecting the determination of the friends of Cuba to secure action. Briefly summed up, he made two points against the Cameron resolu-

That the Cuban insurgents have established That the right to recognize a new State rests with the President, independent of Congres-

The announcement of the committee's action caused a sonsetion. The next day Secretary Olney made a remarkable contribution to the situation. In part the formal statement made

"I have no objection to stating my own view of the resolution respecting the independence of the so-called Republic of Cuba, which, it is lution, both in this country and abroad, and as such apprehensions may have injurious results of a grave character, it is perhaps my duty to point out that the resolution if passed by the Senate can probably be regarded only as an exwho vote for it in the Senate, and, if passed by the House of Representatives, can only be regarded as another expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the

"The power to recognize the so-called Republic of Cuba as an independent State rests exclusively with the Executive. A resolution into anything, but pushing out prudently and by both houses or by one, whether concurrent the Legation hoped to discover the origin of conservatively. For example, they are not or joint, is inoperative as legislation, and is untarily tendered to the Executive regarding the manner in which he shall exercise his

Constitutional functions. "The operation and effect of the proposed resolution, therefore, even if passed by both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, are perfectly plain. It may raise expectations in some quarters which can never be realized. It particularly in the eastern portion, which is as may inflame popular passions, both in this country and elsewhere, may thus put in peril Poultry is doing well. From my own town of Marshall regular trains are run for carrying the lives and property of American citizens who are resident and traveling abroad, and ponitry. About half of this is sent to Chicago will certainly obstruct and perhaps defeat the best efforts of this Government to afford such the West. We sell a great deal of meat to the citizens due protection."

Interviews immediately came from prom West. Our manufactures are also developing. nent public men. Senator Morgan said: They are already more important than the "The Secretary takes very high ground, and mining interests of some of the mining States. cannot meintain his position. How he can say, as he does in his statement, that the resolution which the committee has agreed to report may inflame popular passion both in this country and elsewhere, may thus put in peril the lives and property of American citizens who are residents and traveling abroad, and will certainly obstruct and perhaps defeat the best efforts of this Government to afford such citizens due protection, after he has slept on the rights of were non-combatants and innocent of all charges, is more than I can understand. His course in this matter, and especially his acn Cubs scarcely recommends him to the American people. For one I resent and detest it."

Senator Chandler said:
"Before a resolution is reported from the committee," he said, "before it is passed by the Senate, before it is passed by the House, the Secretary issues a statement saying: 'If you pass it by both Houses it will be vetced, if sition coming from an Executive officer. A Cabinet officer issuing such statement should be subjected to severe censure. The idea of of Congress is most reprehensible. The only trouble," concluded the Senator, "is that if we were to pass the resolution and the senator of th announcing in advance that the President will were to pass the resolution over the veto, and Mr. Cleveland should refuse to execute the law, there would be no time to impeach him." Senator Blanchard said: "The President can. not declare war; that rests with Congress alone-

which may declare war cannot recognize sovwar can recognize sovereignty. It is prepos-Senator Hale, of Maine, one of the active opponents of the resolution, said: "Secretary Olthe Executive. The resolution would be usurpation on the part of Congress of Executive tion, functions. It is well that Secretary Olney has made the statement. It will afford au oppor-

Yet here is a novel contention that the power

tunity for the sober second thought of the peo-Mr. Dingley said he had always believed that it was "the best policy for Congress to leave diplomatic matters to the proper Department of the Government. When the Legislative

Gen. Henderson said: "As a citizen of a Reablic, my sympathies are strongly with the Cuban insurgents. As a citizen of this Republie. I am in favor of attending strictly to our

Mr. Cameron said: "I can see no useful end state of affairs, we will take such action as justhe United States."

CONSIDERING VETOED BILLS. The House and the Senate last week each took a pension bill that had been vetoed by the President. The veto of a bill to pension Lydia

not think she should now appear and ask Congress to compensate her for his loss. Instead of being a calamity to her, his death, Mr.

Turner thought, was a distinct advantage.

Near the Soldiers' Mon Mr. Poole, in reply, admitted the divorce for habitual drankenness, but subsequently, he

10 Vegetable

The best hair grower, color restorer, dandruff eradicator, scalp cleanser, falling hair and baldness preventer and curer known to science. A fine hair dressing. Physicians recommend it. R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N.H. Sold by all Druggists.

said, after the soldier's habits had improved, and he had entered a Soldiers' Home, she looked after his clothes, and upon his death had taken the body bome and given it burial. He arged she was outstied in equity to a pon-

The bill considered by the Senate was one pensioning Nancy, Allabach. Mr. Palmer, in charge of the bill, answered a suggestion of Mr. Cockrell that this was a move to overrule the President, that the duty of a Senator was to act according to list information, despite the position of the President. While he had the utmost respect for the President, he was not willing that a precedent should be established in which the President should prescribe the rate at which pensions should be established.
After roll call to determine the presence of a quorum, which demonstrated that there were 7 Senators present, the vote was taken, resulting 41 yeas to 11 mays, after which the chair announced that the bill was passed, notwithstanding the President's objections.

W.R.C. RECEPTION.

Department of the Potomac Entertains Na-

tional President Agnes Hitt. The first reception ever tendered by the Department of the Potomac to a National President was held at the home of Mrs. A. E. Johnson, Department President, and wife of the Surgeon-General of the G.A.R., Dr. A. E. Johnson, Tuesday evening, Der. 15. A blizzard was raging, but over 200 people greeted Mrs. Johnson and her guest, Mrs. Agues Hitt, National President. The reception-rooms of the first floor and the large parlers above were handsomely draped with silk Department flags and bunting, and the supper-room had the National colors and flowers intermingled in charming

The Department of the Potomac, G.A.R., was represented by its Commander, Maj. John Mc-Elroy, and his staff, and a large number of comrades. Capt. Edgar, of the Old Guard, and his staff, all in full-dress uniform, and many of the veteran Members of Congress, came to greet the National President of the largest organization of women in the world, the Woman's Relief Corps. Col. Carter, Chief of Staff, presented the veteraus to Mrs. Johnson, who in turn pre-

sented them to the National President. Mrs. Hitt is a slender, graceful woman, tall and commanding, with a low, cultured voice and thick, fluffy masses of snow-white hair above her fresh, young-looking face. She has been much honored in Department and National offices, and has now reached the very highest in the gift of the Order, to which she has devoted the last 10 years of her life.

The ladies who assisted Mrs. Johnson in reseiving were the past and present officers of the Department and Corps Presidents, and the past and present National officers, of which the Department of the Potomac has had a large number for its size. Among these were Mesdames Meacham, Joanna Turner, I. V. Hendricks, A. M. Hamilton, Indiana Cowling, Georgia Chambers, J. F. Howells, Ida L. Chase, Bessie Boone Cheshire, Gladys Thompson, E. C. Montis, A. V. Anderson, M. M. North, A. V. Tompkins, A. M. Naylor, Lizzie Bradley, Bruner, J. M. Edit only as advice of great weight vol- gar, Lewis, Robb, Short, Isabel Ball, and Mat-

The supper-room was presided over by the charming daughters of the hostess, assisted by Miss Kate Whealiy. Toasts were responded to by Maj. Pickler and Judge Calderhead, of Kansas; Col. Patrick, of Alabama; Commander McElroy, and Capt. Legg, and the Department and National Presidents made short speeches. Patriotic music, which the veterans particolarly enjoyed, was sandwiched through the whole evening.

M'KINLEY'S TNAUGURATION.

Chairman Bell, of the Inaugural Committee, has selected Edward McCauley to be Chairman of the Floor Committee of the Inaugural ball. He is very well known, is a member of the Metropolitan Club, the Washington Assembly, and the Bachelory German, and has been prominent in society for a number of years. Some 2,000 persons are on the Inaugural subcommittees, mostly residents of the District, and by far the largest number ever assisting at an Inauguration. The committee has decided to hold the Inaugural ball on March 4, at the Pension Building, "This conclusion was not read from Mr. MarksA. Hanna, Chairman of American citizens in Cuba until the President | the Republican National Committee, which acknowledges that many of them have been had been sent to Chairman Bell. The letter killed and their property destroyed when they said, in effect, that Mr. Hanna had no personal preference as to the building in which the bali is to be held. It said he had suggested the Library simply because it was the most beautiquiescence in the butchery of American citizens | ful structure in this city, but he would be perfeetly satisfied with any building the Executive Committee deemed proper to designate. Mr. Hanns left the selection entirely with the

The price of tickets to the ball was fixed by the committee at \$5 for each person, or \$10 for a gentleman and lady. It is expected by some of the committee that there will be persons passed by two-thirds amjority over the veto it who will find fault with the price, but it is the will be defied.' It is the most startling proposame as has always been charged, and Secretary Walker said that if the price had been placed at a lower figure it would have been necessary to limit the number of tickets. The

NEW COMMERCE COMMISSIONER. The President has nominated Charles A Pronty, of Vermont, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, vice Wheelock G. Veazey, resigned on account of ill health. Prouty is a native of Vermont, about 40 years old, a gradereignty, and the power which may not declare | nate of Dartmouth, and was one of the first honor men of his class. He early began the practice of law, which he has continued with marked success ever since. For six years he was the Recorder of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and recently has been chosen President of the Vermont Bar Associa-

ARMY AND NAVY.

There are now 35 Army officers regularly assigned to State Headquarters, and in addition to these 31 officers have been detailed on temporary duty during the past year at State Encampments. All concur in reporting steady improvement in the training and efficiency of branch of the Government attempts to inter- the militia. Camps of instruction were held in fere with the Diplomatic, there are likely to be 31 States, and in several instances Regular troops were encamped with the militia, serving not only to furnish an object-lesson in matters of detail, but also to premote cordial relations between the Regulars and State forces.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CLIENTS OF GEORGE E. LEMON.

proper steps will at once be gard to our treaties and to the real interests of taken to preserve all their rights and to save delay in the prosecution of their claims. In a few days cach, client will receive a circular letter of advice, giving full explanation and in-

In the mean time, all persons interested should WAIT for the said circular of instructions and be guided thereby. They ing attention to the fact that the beneficiary, may all rest assured their claims will be prosecuted faithfully and diligently, and no

Near the Soldiers' Monument. [Deiroit Free Press.] He had just finished a mighty silver oration, and, gazing on his hearers, said:
"Is there any man who would like to asl

any questions?" I would," said a workingman. "Very well. I defy the opposition. Ge

"How old are you?" "Sixty-seven." "Worth any money?" "I'm not worth a cent," said the orator. "Ever make a living?'

"Not very often." "Well," said the workingman, moving away, "if you are 67 years old and haven't saved a cent and never could make an honest living, you're not the kind of a financier I want to see running the finances of this great United States of America!" And the crowd laughed in enjoyment of the crator's humiliation.



Christmas comes again-that season when the most beautiful message that was over given to man is rung out by the bells and is sung and whispered and prayed by millions of reverent lips, "Peace on earth, good will towards men." The soul that is not shriven of its jealously, anger, hatred and ill will to it is not given the perfect joy of the season.

"Not the gift, but the giving," says Ruskin.

The Japanese Kimono is in favor for a loose obe to wear in one's own room. The Kimono is made without gathers, curves or trimmings, and requires four long straight breadths of rather narrow goods for the dress, and two straight breadths for each sleeve. It is almost necessary to have a pattern or to see a genuine Kimono before attempting to fashion one, although it is the simplest of garments.

It is said that Mary Queen of Scotts started the fashion for brides to wear white wedding gowns. Hitherto pink, yellow, and crimson had been the proper bridal colors.

Milk jelly is something new. Instead sherry for its flavoring, one might substitute sweet catawba or some fruit juices, perhaps.

Soak a half box of gelatine in a quarter of t eup of cold water for half an hour. Put a pint of milk into a double boiler. When hot add the gelatine, half a cup of sugar; take from the fire and strain. When cold, but not thick, add four tablespoonfuls of sherry. Turn into small molds and let it cool and harden.

The following recipes for Christmas sweets are taken from the Young Ladies' Journal:

ALMOND TOFFY. Put two ounces of fresh butter into a pore sin-lined saucepan, over a clear fire, and when meited add to it one-half pound of moist sugar. Let boil for 10 minutes, add one onnee of almonds, blanched and halved, or grated cocoanut, and a little finely-grated lemon peel. Let the mixture boil, and stir until when dropped mediately turn it on to buttered plates, and when nearly cold it should be marked with the back of a kuife.

VANILLA CARAMEIS,

Put into a porcelain-lined saucepan one cupful of milk, one cupful of molasses, one-half cupiul grated checolate, one and one-balf tablespoonfuls of fresh butter. Mixall well together, put over a good fire, and stir constantly to prevent burning. Let boil antil it thickens, then add some vanilla flavoring. Turn on to buttered plates, and when it begins to stiffen mark in squares with the back of a knife, so that it will break readily when cold.

CARAMEL TOFFEE. Into a clean saucepan put three tablespoon fuls of water, one pound of good brown sugar, and when boiling add quarter-pound of fresh butter; boil until thick and ropy, then take it from the fire and stir well antil it grains; pour on buttered plates or a marble slab and let it cool. Nuts, if put in while stirring, improve it very much.

Put one large cupful of cream and the same of powdered white sugar into a porcelain-lined sancepan, and boil slowly over a slow fire. At first the mixture will become quite liquid, and will afterwards thicken, and when nearly done add one dessertspoonful of vanilla flavoring and the same of whisky. When the mixture becomes frothy and leaves the sides of the saucepan clean, turn out immediately onto buttered plates. It should set at once. When nearly cold cut into squares with the back of a knife. It should be of a creamy white when

PARLOR CANDY. Beat the whites of two eggs very light, add wo tablespoonfuls of cold water and one and one-half pounds of confectioner's sugar; mix gradually until it becomes a smooth paste; flavor with vanilla or almends. If this thins it too much add more sugar, as the paste should be stiff. Mould and stand in a very cool place for half an hour.

Choose some large aimonds, blanch them, and place them in a preserving-pan, with their weight in loaf sugar and half a glassful of water: put over a clear fire, and when it boils hard remove from the fire and stir until the sugar granulates and the almonds may be easily detached; then put them out and place them aside: divide the sugar into two portions; place half the sugar on the fire again, with half a tumberful of water, and boil until it nearly caramels; then throw in the almonds, stir until they have absorbed nearly all the sugar; again take the almonds out, put in the remaining half of sugar; add half a tomblerful of water, boil to a caramel, put in the almonds as before and stir till they have absorbed all the sugar: then remove from the fire and turn on the buttered plates; pull apart the almends which adhere together.

The energy and vim of some old womenreally old ones, 80 or thereabouts-is amazing. One woman of 80 Summers has recently learned to ride a wheel, and enjoys bicycling as much as any chit of a miss.

This is one of the favorite Christmas recipes, is an old one, and comes well recommended:

Take mistletee. A dash of snow, Then add a sprig of bolly; To sweeten this You steal a kiss From the red lips of Molly.

To vary the monotony of fried eggs, boiled eggs and omelet, try scrambled eggs fried in a savory butter. Melt a small quantity of butter in a frying-pan and brown in it several slices of onion and a small pinch of sage and another of chopped parsley. When the herbs are well browned take as much of them as possible out of the butter and then fry the eggs. This retake a teaspoonful of milk for two eggs and beat it in with them. Add salt and pepper to

Another way of flavoring scrambled eggs is to use cheese. Beat up two eggs, salt and pepper them, add a teaspoonful of milk and a small amount (less than a teaspoonful) of grated cheese. Fry them quickly in hot butter. All fried eggs are much better for quick cooking.

For a girl's room there is no prettier decoration than the maiden-hair fern. The green and white is fresh and pure and bowery. Scarfs or mais for the dressing-case and table of fine white linen, embroidered with file in shades of green in the fern design, are most dainty, and a bedspread with a border of the fern embroidery is artistic. There are china trays, cold-cream jars, and candlesticks with the same pretty design.

Denim stretched over matting seems to make a most satisfactory floor covering, and for a bedroom that is furnished with light furniture and with the decerations of some flower color, this dealm foor carpeting, harmonising with the general coloring, is pleasing. The

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clong to Castoria, When she had Children, the gave them Castori

denim also admits of a pretty far rog at the side of the bed or in front of the grate or mirror; whereas on an ordinary flower-patterned carpet the rug looks superfluous.

OPERA-BAGS. Newest of all these pretty and useful articles are the opera-bags, which are now seen with all the gorgeous opera cloaks. They bear some resemblance to the brocade and plush bags in which the opera glasses have been carried of late years, but are still more like the oldfashioned bags that were carried in the day of crinoline and farthingale. Our ancestors found the fashion a convenient one, and it is not to be wondered that their descendants should revive the pretty and quaint custom

So gorgeous are the brocades, the sating and the velvets used in the construction of this season's opera cloaks that the bags are marvelonsly beantiful. The first night of the opera season in New York, when clothed in these robes of state, on route to their boxes or carriages, the women, one and all, had these bags suspended from the right arms by wide satin ribbons tied in a large double bow. The bag must be like a long pouch in shape, and is almost invariably made of the same material as the cloak. These materials, being rich and heavy enough to literally "stand alone," do not need any stiff lining or canvas sewed at the | tability, nervousness, sleeplessness, bottom, as in the opera-glass bags of last year. Sometimes they are not even lined throughout, but have merely a deep facing of satin around the top. A border of fur and a frill of lace are often seen as a finish around the top, and it can easily be recognized that only the handsomest qualities of either can be used. - Harper's Bazar.

Some of the Smith College girls are to present "Midsummer Night's Dream," in New York, for the benefit of the college building

A very pretty charity is to be held in Pittsburg. Anna Held, the latest American beauty, will sing in the streets of Pittsburg Christmas, and will take up a collection of pennies and dollars for the benefit of the poor children of the city, who will be given a glorious Christmas the old soldiers of the country. I looked dinner.

in looking as pretty as possible as often as pos- saw they were all running matters in that sible, have merning gowns (work gowns) of respect upon the "policy plan." They striped fiannelet in pretty colors, made up with wanted to say enough upon the subject of collars and cuffs of white pique. Every part of the costume is easily laundered, and yet it one could wish.

ELSTE POMEROY MCELEOV.

"Children Teething." MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP should always

be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-

Arkansas,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Taking adrantage of renewal of subscription. I wish to thank you for your splendid efforts in behalf not only of the old comrades, but of and in the trinmphant election of Comrade Mc-Kinley and the whole ticket in sufficient numbers to give us also Congress, and consequently good Government.

After two years' residence in Arkansas, I wish to say to old comrades of limited means who desire a Southern home. I know of nowhere else where a small amount of money will buy a bome where everything not entirely tropical grows in great abundance a par excellence fruit and vegetable country, the finest climate and purest water in the world. The country is somewhat rugged, plenty of stone, stumps, trees, and bad roads; but we are within rail and steamboat communication with the best markets in the country, and easy distances, viz, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans. Plenty of good trading towns in near vicinity, with business houses and shops of all kinds, churches, schools, etc., in every neighborhood, and as fine, social and friendly a people as live anywhere.

as to politics, it is rather a lonesome place for a Republican. In my Township of some 200 voters there are only six Republicans. but the Township north and east are even lonesomer, as one has only one and the other two Republicans. But I want to say nowhere else in the country is there fairer treatment accorded Republicans than here. In this campaign just finished I have been a strong and outspoken partisan, and done my best both in speech and distributing literature. I am one of the County Republican Central Committee, yet I never had better treatment accorded me, and my work was not altogether fruitless, either, and I hope have small means, and wish to get a cheap home of their own, could not do better than investigate here. They can buy fair hill land for \$3 to \$5 per acre, cleared, with some improvements in way of buildings, etc., ready to raise a crop on. I am a farmer here from Kansas, and we are more than satisfied with our change. Several old comrades have already bought and are living here, and many more writing their intentions of coming. Any one desiring to know further concerning this country, inclosing two 2-cent stamps, will receive a prompt written answer. I am just a plain farmer; not in the real estate business, have no land to sell for myself or others, but ready to aid any old comrade, either by help or advice, especially a McKinley comrade, but all are welcome.-JOSEPH R. NORRIS, Cos. K and D, 16th Ohio, Smith-



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com pound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstructions, weakness of the stomach. indigestion, bloating, leucorrhoes, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of Womb Troubles are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-beleft-alone" feelings, excitability, irriflatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That Bearing-down Feeling, causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex.

SERVICE PENSION.

A Colorado Comrade Sounds the First Trumpet of the New Campaign. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am glad to see that you are already beginning to agitate the Service Pension question. There is no longer any doubt in my mind but that this matter will have to be pressed by for some of the great political parties to recognize the justice of this while framing Some dainty little housekeepers, who believe | their platforms for the recent campaign, but pension legislation to catch the soldier vote, and not say too much, so to be liable to lose can be as nest and fresh and inexpensive as fore merely adopted resolutions favoring the support of those opposed to it, and there-"just pension claims," which implies that all that can successfully run the gantlet of the Pension Office may safely be called

"just claims." The party that adopted Protection and Sound Money for its watchwords has won the battle, and the laboring men of to-day are promised Protection in every sense of its meaning. And now I think that the laboring men who protected the Government with the musket during the late unpleasantness, and received depreciated currency for their pay, while the Government protected the money-lenders with "honest money," should now be protected. While I do not expect that they will be reimbursed for the difference between the two kinds of money above mentioned, I do expect that Congress will look upon a general Service Pension bill with favor, if every old soldier will only take hold of this matter and de his part to help it along.

Comrades, let us fall into line, and answer to roll-call upon this question. Let us throw off our costs and roll up our sleeves, and now take hold of this matter in carnest, and not be mealy-monthed nor bashful in demanding our rights. Let every old soldier in every hamlet in the country step to the front and speak his "little piece" upon the subject. Every one of you can say something. All that is required of you can be expressed in a few words, and you can do well as I for this is my first attempt at writing for publication. "God helps those who help themselves." If we must fight our own battles, the sooner we begin the better.

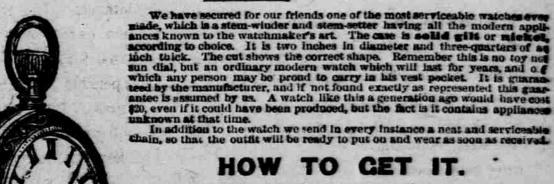
The incoming Administration has promised the country a "broad and fair Protective policy," and has already begun to sharpen its tools to hew it out. We protected the Nation during the hour of peril, and it should now protect us in our declining years. There are no claims more just than ours. Let us not be elbowed to one side in this matter. We are all laboring men, and still poor. We can no longer disguise the fact that we are growing old. Our gray hairs, and sunken cheeks, and bent forms, plainly indicate that we are already on the downhill side of life, and much less able to much for the future. Now, comrades who grapple with the burdens of life than the young mer, of to-day. We cannot be a burden to the Government very long. The pendulum of time never ceases to swing. In a few short years-like the Mohicans-some fellow, with a little moisture in his eyes, will write the obituary of the last one of us. . If there are any objections offered to our claims, such as "lack of revenue," etc., we can whisper in the ears of the tariff-makers, and suggest that they place a duty upon this mutinous, bomb-throwing, foreign element that is rapidly flooding our fair land and debasing the dignity of American labor, and let the revenue so derived help to pay the pittance we ask .- PERRY B. LEARNARD, Drummer-boy, Co. E, 23d Wis., Fort Collins

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